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No. 676.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1768.

Having obtained a Copy of the Letter written by the Hon. the House of Representatives, in the last Session of the General Assembly, and sent to the respective Assemblies on the Continent, we shall now insert it, Viz. *

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, *February* 11, 1768. } *To the Honorable the Speaker of the Honorable House of Representatives of the Province of* ———

SIR,

THE House of Representatives of this Province, have taken into their serious consideration, the great difficulties that must accrue to themselves and their constituents, by the operation of the several acts of parliament imposing duties and taxes on the American colonies.

As it is a subject in which every colony is deeply interested, they have no reason to doubt but your assembly is duly impress'd with its importance; and that such constitutional measures will be come into as are proper. It seems to be necessary, that all possible care should be taken that the representations of the several assemblies, upon so delicate a point, should harmonize with each other: The House therefore hope that this letter will be candidly considered in no other light than as expressing a disposition freely to communicate their mind to a Sister Colony, upon a common concern, in the same manner as they would be glad to receive the sentiments of your or any other House of assembly on the continent.

This House have humbly represented to the Ministry, their own sentiments: That his Majesty's high court of Parliament is the supreme legislative power over the whole empire: That in all free states the constitution is fixed; and as the supreme legislative derives its power and authority from the constitution, it cannot over-leap the bounds of it, without destroying its own foundation: That the constitution ascertains and limits both sovereignty and allegiance; and therefore his Majesty's American subjects who acknowledge themselves bound by the ties of allegiance, have an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of the fundamental rules of the British constitution: That it is an essential unalterable right in nature, ingrafted into the British constitution, as a fundamental law, and ever held sacred and irrevocable by the subjects within the realm, that what a man hath honestly acquired, is absolutely his own, which he may freely give, but cannot be taken from him without his Consent: That the American subjects may therefore, exclusive of any consideration of charter rights, with a decent firmness adapted to the character of free men and subjects, assert this natural constitutional right.

It is moreover their humble opinion, which they express with the greatest deference to the wisdom of the parliament; That the acts made there, imposing duties on the people of this province, with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue, are infringements of their natural and constitutional rights; because, as they are not represented in the British parliament, his Majesty's commons in Britain, by those acts, grant their property without their consent.

This House further are of opinion, that their constituents, considering their local circumstances, cannot by any possibility, be represented in the Parliament; and that it will for ever be impracticable that they should equally be represented there, and consequently not at all; being seperated by an ocean of a thousand leagues: That his Majesty's royal predecessors, for this reason, were graciously pleased to form a subordinate legislative here, that their subjects might enjoy the unalienable right of a representation. And that considering the utter impracticability of their being fully and equally represented in parliament, and the great expence that must unavoidably attend even a partial representation there, this House think that a taxation of their constituents, even without their consent, grievous as it is, would be preferable to any representation that could be admitted for them there.

Upon these principles, and also considering that were the right in the Parliament ever so clear, yet for obvious reasons, it would be beyond the rules of equity, that their constituents should be taxed on the manufactures of Great Britain here, in addition to the duties they pay for them in England, and other advantages arising to Great Britain from the acts of trade; this House have preferred a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to our most gracious Sovereign, and made such representations to his Majesty's Ministers, as they apprehended would tend to obtain redress.

They have also submitted it to consideration, whether any people can be said to enjoy any degree of freedom, if the crown, in addition to its undoubted authority of constituting a governor, should also appoint him such a Stipend as it shall judge proper, without the consent of the people, and at their expence: And whether, while the judges of the land, and other civil officers, hold not their commissions during good behaviour, their having salaries appointed for them by the crown, independent of the people, hath not a tendency to subvert the principles of equity and endanger the happiness and security of the subject.

In addition to these measures, the house have wrote a letter to their agent Mr. DeBerdt, the sentiments of which he is directed to lay before the Ministry; wherein they take notice of the hardship of the act for preventing mutiny and desertion, which requires the governor and council to provide enumerated articles for the King's marching troops, and the people to pay the expence of. And also of the commission of the gentlemen appointed commissioners of the customs to reside in America, which authorises them to make as many appointments as they think fit, and to pay the appointees what sums they please, for whose malconduct they are not accountable—From whence it may happen that officers of the crown may be multiplied to such a degree as to become dangerous to the liberty of the people, by virtue of a commission which doth not appear to this House to derive any such advantages to trade, as many have been led to expect.

These are the sentiments and proceedings of this house; and as they have too much reason to believe that the enemies of the colonies have represented them to his Majesty's ministers and the parliament, as factious, disloyal, and having a disposition to make themselves independent of the mother country, they have taken occasion, in the most humble terms, to assure his Majesty and his ministers, that with regard to the people of this province, and as they doubt not of all the colonies, the charge is unjust.

The house is fully satisfied that your assembly is too generous and enlarg'd in sentiment, to believe, that this letter proceeds from an ambition of taking the lead, or dictating to the other assemblies: They freely submit their opinion to the judgment of others, and shall take it kind in your house, to point out to them any thing further which may be thought necessary.

This house cannot conclude, without expressing their firm confidence in the King, our common head and father, that the united and dutiful supplications of his distress'd American subjects, will meet with his Royal and favorable acceptance.

A LETTER *from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in Boston.*

B—dl—d, March 3d, 1768.

SIR,

DR. Chauncy's Remarks on the Bishop of Landaff's sermon were written with so much candor and good sense, as ought to have secured him from the illiberal treatment he received from a writer in the Evening Post of Jan. 25.

That writer has been judiciously animadverted upon in the Boston Gazette of February 1, & in the Massachusetts Gazette of February 11.—I find the Dr. is again attack'd in the Evening Post of this week; and several passages are inserted, to prove he was mistaken, when he asserted, that there were no adventurers to America, who undertook to convert the native Barbarians, and to whom royal grants were made upon this condition, unless it were those who came to New-England. And it is intimated, that the Bp. by the conscientious persons who took effectual care of religion, intended the Inhabitants of the New-England Colonies.

If we allow all that is contended for, the episcopalian cause will not gain any advantage. Dr. Chauncy has candidly supposed that the Bp. was not acquainted with the state of religion in New-England, and had been imposed upon by accounts given by others. They who pretend to vindicate his Lordship insist, that he knew the people of New-England did not deserve the character he had given of the British Colonies; and that the exception he made refers entirely to the New England provinces.—Which casts a severer reflection on the Bp. than any to be found in the Dr's remarks.

A great part of his Lordship's sermon is a charge against the British Colonies in general; they are accused of a scandalous neglect of religion; and it is particularly said, "provision hath not been made of ministers, necessary to the support of Christianity among those who removed thither." In consequence of this neglect, they have "given double occasion of propagating christianity, among the native heathen of those regions, and among themselves also, who soon become heathen".

From this state of irreligion in the American Colonies, His Lordship argues the necessity of an incorporated Society "for the restoration and revival of religion in our Colonies abroad, where it was, in many parts, almost expiring through carelessness." He assures His Auditory, "The success of the endeavors hitherto used, hath, by the blessing of God, been considerable under many disadvantages", and concludes, that "it is of the utmost importance and necessity that the work of the Society be pursued with unwearied patience and zeal—It is a work of the highest charity, and of the most extensive benefit, begun and carried on for the glory of God, for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, and the Salvation of Souls; for delivering multitudes of people from the greatest evils, ignorance of God, and the dominion of Sin, with the endless train of miseries consequent thereto; and for communicating to them the greatest good, the light of the gospel, and true righteousness, with the many and perpetual felicities flowing from them. To promote this pious work is a duty bound on every Christian, both by the command of Christ, and the reason of the thing.—The obligations and motives to this duty are very many and very strong. Weigh them seriously in your mind, considering withal, that this charitable work hath no other fund to supply the expences attending it, than the voluntary contributions of good and pious men."——

Could any one imagine, His Lordship painted some of the Colonies in such dark colors, in order to procure a support for Missionaries in other Colonies, who were quite in another state? This is the construction which is now put upon his Lordship's words. His reasoning according to these Writers is this; 'a great part of the Colonies are in a state of deplorable ignorance and wickedness; they have no means of instruction; therefore we expect your assistance, your generous contributions, to send Missionaries where conscientious persons have taken effectual care of this business themselves.' His Lordship could not argue so absurdly. And yet this is the absurdity which they fix upon him, who urge, that when he made use of the ignorance and wickedness of the Colonies as an argument for contributions to support the Society's Missionaries, he intended to except New-England.

To what purpose did the Bp. of Landaff give such a long and melancholly description of the state into which the colonies were sunk? Was it not to show the importance of relieving them? Is not this the improvement which he himself makes? Would not his hearers naturally conclude, that the Missionaries were already, and would be sent from time to time to the places which were in that dark wicked state? Would they not find by the abstracts annually annexed to the sermons preached before the Society, that the New-England colonies were favored with a greater proportion of these Missionaries than any colonies on the continent? And could they help inferring from the whole, that these colonies were in the worst and most dangerous state?

The Bishop says, "In the old plantations, failures of this kind, i. e. [provision for religion] seem to have proceeded rather from want of good-will than ability; for though many neglected, some took effectual care of this business. Conscientious persons, who left their country, on religious motives, did so."

Could the people of England find out from these dark hints, that New-England was at all intended? or if some of them had heard, that the fathers of New-England were conscientious persons, who left their country, on religious motives, would they not conclude, that their children were now grown impious and dissolute, and entirely disregarded religion? So Bp. Warburton represented them the last year, and there is nothing, in this passage of the Bp. of Landaff, to lead to different sentiments.—There is not one word said of any care taken of religion by the present generation—Their fathers might be conscientious persons, and the present inhabitants be the very heathen, his Lordship had before described.

It is asked—"Who are the conscientious persons the Bishop intends?" He himself is perhaps the only person who can answer that question—He could not intend the New-England colonies. For if they "took effectual care," what occasion was there, that the Society should take care for them? Besides, such an exception would be inconsistent with the whole tenor of his reasoning—which is, that because the colonies are very ignorant and very wicked; it is the duty of every christian to contribute in order to maintain missionaries in them "for communicating the light of the gospel, and true righteousness."

If his Lordship knew, that many of the Societies Missionaries were employed in places which did not answer the description he had given, particularly in the New-English Colonies, and intended to except them in the passage cited above—Many will be apt to suspect, that he designed to cast a mist before his auditors, and by fallacious representations to draw large contributions from them. And that he inserted this clause as a subterfuge, to which he might have recourse, if he should be charged with setting them in an injurious light. If this is a severe reflection, it must be imputed to them, who pretend to be his vindicators.

It hath been justly queried, "If the Bp. did not design to fix his high censures on the New-England adventurers, yet where so much is said, and such heavy charges are brought against the Colonists, indiscriminately, ought there not to have been something more express and determinate than this or any other sentence in the whole discourse to exculpate the New-Englanders? Surely His Lordship was master of Language sufficiently clear and express to have put this matter beyond dispute, he need not have left it to be inferred from an obscure most general and indeterminate Sentence."

For my own part, I still believe, Dr. Chauncy was right, in supposing the Bp. had wrong apprehensions of the state of religion in New-England. It was his Lordship's opinion, that if it was a little better there than in the other colonies, it was however lamentably bad. He therefore acted consistently when he pressed a liberal contribution for the support of missionaries in these parts. He might be led into the mistake by the conduct of the Society, who maintain more than thirty missionaries and school-masters in New-England. And by the pompous accounts, transmitted by the Missionaries, and published by the Society in their abstracts, of the numbers added to their Assemblies, from which a Stranger would be ready to conclude, that they were converted from heathenism or infidelity. Whereas in truth, they have only left the congregational Churches, and not always from the best motives, and professed themselves members of the Church of England.

I am,

Your's, &c. X. K.

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* This is the Famous Circular Letter which gave so much offence to the Ministry, vide Lord Hillsborough's Letter to Barnard Page 157. & vide Pa. 59.

vid. In the Index for to Find the Letters I vid the Charter pa 1077.
vid the Duty Act page 735 Vol. 1
v. vid petition page 53. (a). vide the Commission page 253 (b) vid the act page 748. Vol. 1
(d) of Chauncy
(c) vid page 640 Vol. 1
vid the act pa 274 (c) page 18.

Messieurs EDES & GILL, D. Warren

Please to insert the following.

WITH Pleasure I hear the general Voice of this People in favor of freedom; and it gives me solid satisfaction to find all orders of unplaced independent men, firmly determined, as far as in them lies, to support their own RIGHTS, and the Liberty of the PRESS. The hon. house of Representatives have shewed themselves resolute in the cause of justice—The Grand Jurors have convinced us, that no influence is able to overcome their attachment to their country, and our free constitution—they deserve honor—But this is one of those cases, in which by doing as they have done, they really merit praise; yet the path was so plain, that to have done otherwise, would have rendered them ——— indeed!

While this people know their true interest, they will be able to distinguish their friends from their enemies; and with uniform courage, will defend from tyrannic violence, all those who generously offer themselves volunteers in the cause of truth and humanity. But if ever a mistaken complaisance leads them to sacrifice their privileges, or the well-meaning assertors of them, they will *deserve* bondage, and soon will find *themselves in chains*.

Every society of men have a clear right to refute any unjust aspersions upon their characters; especially when they feel the ill effects of such aspersions: And though they may not pursue the slanderer from motives of revenge, yet are obliged to endeavour to detect him, that so he may be prevented from injuring them again.——This province has been most barbarously traduced; and now groans under the weight of those misfortunes which have been thereby brought upon it; we have detected some of the authors; we will zealously endeavour to deprive them of the power of injuring us hereafter.———We will strip the serpents of their stings, & consign to disgrace, all those guileful betrayers of their country.——There is but one way for men to avoid being set up as objects of general hate, which is, NOT TO DESERVE IT.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

To the PRINTERS. *of Boston*

THERE is nothing so *fretting* and *vexatious*, nothing so justly TERRIBLE to tyrants, and their tools and abettors, as a FREE PRESS. The reason is obvious; namely, Because it is, as it has been very justly observ'd, in a *spirited* answer to a *spirited* speech, "*the bulwark of the People's Liberties*". For this reason, it is ever watched by those who are forming plans for the destruction of the peoples liberties, with an *envious* and *malignant* eye. If a villain is portraited and held up to the public, rather than fail in the attempt to cast an odium upon the press, they will even *own the character*, and pronounce it a libel; for it is their absurd doctrine, *the more true, the more libellous*. It is not at all surprizing, that *your* press is hated, and *your* paper branded with the name of "*infamous*", by *some men*: These are the men who formed and pushed to the utmost of their power, the late *detested Stamp-Act*: These are the men, who have been forging chains and manacles; and when they could not, after the most impudent attempt, *force* them upon the people, have with intollerable insolence endeavor'd to perswade them that they had better *put them on themselves*: But *your* Press has sounded the alarm; or to use the words of a *patriot*, "rung the alarm bell": *Your* Press has spoken to us the words of truth: It has pointed to this people, their danger and their remedy: It has set before them Liberty and Slavery; and with the most perswasive and pungent language, conjur'd them, in the name of GOD, and the King, and for the sake of all posterity, to chuse Liberty and refuse Chains: Go on, for you have been already prosper'd. The People have listned with attention: They have pursued *such* measures as in spite of the slanderous tongues of their malicious enemies *must* and *will* be successful: While these measures have been taking, *your* Press has been incessantly calling upon all to be quiet; and patiently to wait for their political salvation—NO MOBS—NO CONFUSIONS—NO TUMULTS—This has been the language of YOUR——"*infamous*" Paper—Let this be the language of ALL——*We* know WHO have abus'd us—We owe them *Contempt*, and we will treat them with it in full measure: But let not the hair of their scalps be touch'd: The time is coming, when they shall lick the dust and melt away.

POPULUS.

To the PRINTERS.

I Observed a clause in the warrant for calling the Town Meeting, viz. "To consider of some agreement not to purchase Lamb till a particular time affix'd by the town." The proposal appears to me to be well worth the attention of the Inhabitants—Let it only be considered that the Farmers generally begin to kill their Lamb at the latter end of May——At that time the creatures are small, not weighing perhaps more than from 3 to 5 pounds——the skins must be therefore so small, as that three of them are not more than sufficient for the lining of a pair of breeches; the wool will not be more than a pound at most—and both skin and wool, as well as the flesh, very poor and ordinary.—From whence it appears plain, that the advantages that would arise to the community by keeping the Lamb till about the 20th of July, would be very great—for then, the wool, skins and meat, would be in every respect a third part better, if not more.

If the Lambs are kept till the above season, there will be so much more meat produced; and the farmer will then be enabled, not only to supply the market, but to keep more sheep thro' the winter, which will answer the end proposed, viz, to increase the stock of wool in the country, and enable us to set up a valuable manufacture.

A new SLOOP.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 22d *March* Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Wharff at the Town-Dock.

A Well-built new Sloop, now lying opposite Messieurs *Benjamin & Edward Davis's* Warehouse, about 70 Tons, fit for the Whaling Business; her Sails, Standing and Running Rigging all new—Also about 50,000 Boards, Plank and Joist, and sixty shook Hogsheads: For Particulars, inquire of Elias Dupee, Vendue-Master.

CASH

For unmerchantable POT-ASH, not answering Europe Market——CASH likewise, and a good Price, for well dry'd merchantable Salts, suitable for CALCINING—given by ROBERT GOULD, at his Store in Back-street, near the Mill Bridge.

Where may be had,

A general Assortment of European Goods, at the cheapest Rates for CASH, by Wholesale or Retail, Stone and Delph Ware per Hogshead or lesser Quantity. Also well cleans'd Flax and Hemp Seed for Sowing, &c. &c.

TO SOLD BY

Henry Lloyd,

At Warehouse No. 5, on Long-Wharff;

On reasonable Terms.

A Quantity of choice American Cordage, consisting of Cables from 7 to 8¼ Inches, 70 to 80 Fathom long, Shroud Hawsers from 4¾ to 6 Inches, and a good Assortment of smaller Cordage; a large Assortment of Anchors from 90 to 1200 wt. best refin'd Iron, Pig Iron, Pot Ash Kettles, Fish Kettles, Cotton Wool, French Indigo, Connecticut Beef, Esopus Flour, Sugar, &c. &c.

‡‡‡ A Parcel choice Raccoon Skins in small Lots.

WHOEVER has any large Quantities of sour or decay'd Wines, red or white, fit to make Vinegar, may have what they are worth, by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

Imported from LONDON in Capt. *Jenkins*, and to be Sold

By Anna Johnson,

At the Head of Black-Horse Lane, near the Rev'd Mr. Pemberton's *Meeting-House*:

A large Assortment of

Garden Seeds, Peas, Beans, &c.

among which are,

EArly charlton, early golden hotspur, Ormand hotspur, Spanish Moratto, white rouncival, dwarf, marrowfat and bush Peas, large Winsor, true early Lisbon, early yellow six Weeks, white Kidney, and fine Toker Beans, early Yorkshire, Dutch, sugar loaf, battersea, savoy, red, and brocoli Cabbage seed, Collyflower, Cucumber, Onion, Carrot, Turnip, Radish and Lettice of all sorts, round Spinage, Endive, Cellery, and Asparagus, Thyme, Baum, Sweet-marjoram——Broad Clover, white Dutch Clover, Saintfoin, LaLucern, Rape, Canary, Flower Seed, Herds-Grass Seed: Also a Variety of other Seeds not mentioned; all which were imported from the Seeds-men in LONDON, and are warranted to be fresh and good, and of the last Year's Produce.

NEW RICE.

Choice New RICE,

Just Imported, and to be Sold by

Thomas Stoddard & Comp.

At their Store the North Side of the Town-Dock;

Where also may be had,

CONNECTICUT Pork, Beef, Hogs Fatt, white Beans and Onions, Deerskins, Sole Leather, Brazillitto, Hemp, Hollow and Flatt Ware, Pitch, Tarr and Turpentine, Hemp Seed, Blubber, &c. &c.——All which will be sold very reasonably for Cash.

Just Imported from GLASGOW, by Captain JAMES BOYD, of the *Jenny*.

A Neat Assortment of Scotch Goods, viz. Mill'd Caps, Oznaburgs, Shoes and Pumps of all Kinds, Blankets and Coverlids, Irish Linnens of all Sorts, with several other Sorts of Goods.——The above Goods now lying at Mr. James McMasters Store on Treat's Wharff, will be sold at sterling Cost, for Cash.

N. B. The above Capt. Boyd to sail for Glasgow in three Weeks; any Person having Freight for said Port, or Lumber to dispose of, may apply to him at said Store.

TO BE SOLD,

A *FARM* in *Worcester*,

about a Mile and an half from the Meeting-House, on the great Post Road, adjoining to Half-way River, of the following Qualities and Dimensions——It consists of about 180 Acres, whereof about 90 are under Improvement—with a House & large Barn thereon—a fine young Orchard, intermixed with choice Meadow-Upland Mowing—Ploughing and Pasturing.——For further Particulars, inquire of John Kennedy, living on the Premises.

TO BE SOLD,

A strong, healthy Negro Boy,

about 17 Years old, has had the Small-Pox; inquire of Edes & Gill.

RAN-away, this Day, a Servant Boy to the Subscriber, named *John Collins*, about 18 Years of Age, a stout, likely, fat, red-faced, well-looking fellow, blue Eyes, and brown Hair, dressed in a brown Outside Waistcoat, with Pewter Buttons, a strip'd red blue and white under Waistcoat, a Pair of large strip'd Woollen Trowsers, deep blue Stockings, and upon the outside of his left Leg has a large Scar from a Wound lately healed. Any Person or Persons who will be kind enough to apprehend said Run-away, and secure him in any of his Majesty's Goals, and give Notice thereof to *Melatiah Bourn*, Esq; of *Boston*, or his Master, shall receive Three Dollars as a Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

SHUBAEL LOVELL.

N. B. If the said *John Collins* is not immediately secured on his being apprehended, he will again desert if possible.

Barnstable, March 9, 1768.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on THURSDAY the Seventeenth Day of *March*, at the Half Moon Tavern in *Glocester*.

ALL the Real Estate of WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq; of Glocester, deceas'd, consisting of his Mansion-House and Land adjoining to it—and sundry other Pieces of Mowing Land, Pasturing and Marsh. Also a Farm on Eastern Point, containing about 150 Acres, well accommodated with Pasture, Orcharding, Mowing, Plough-Land and Salt-Marsh; it has on it a large Dwelling-House, Barn, Fish Yard, with two Fish Houses and Fish Flakes, all in good Order; also two Pews in the Harbour Meeting-House, and two Rights and half of Land in the Township of New Glocester.

The Sale to begin at 9 o'Clock, A. M.

If any Persons are minded to purchase at private Sale, they are desired to apply to *John Stevens*, junr. in Glocester any Time before the Day above-mentioned.

Also all Persons who are any Ways indebted to said Estate, or have any Accounts open with it, are desired to settle the same as soon as possible, with *John Stevens*, junr. Administrator on said Estate, or they will certainly be sued to Ipswich March Court.

Glocester, March 3d, 1768.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of *Moses Bennett*, Esq; near *John Hancock*, Esqr.'s Wharff, on Monday next, at Twelve o'Clock.

THE Schooner *William*, and Appurtenances, about 100 Tons. The Inventory of her Stores to be seen at said *Bennett's*; if any wants to purchase her at private Sale before said Time, apply to Capt. *John Derrington*.

Boston, March 14, 1768.

On TUESDAY the 25th Day of *March* Instant, will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Dwelling-House of *Joseph Dudley*, late of said *Boston*, Esq; deceased,

The said Dwelling-House, being

a genteel one, in good Repair, situate near the Exchange, in *Maccarty's*-Row (so called) to the highest Bidder.

The Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock.

Boston, March 7, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

By Joseph & Daniel Waldo,

At their Shop in King-Street, very cheap for Cash;

GOOD Cheshire Cheese by the Basket or single Cheese, single and double refin'd Loaf Sugar by the Hogshead or single Loaf, and Bristol Bottled Beer by the Hogshead or single Dozen.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable *Nathaniel Ropes*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Essex*, to examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Captain *Timothy Rogers*, late of *Glocester*, deceased, represented Insolvent, and six Months longer being allowed therefor, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the said Business the first Wednesdays and Thursdays of the six ensuing Months, from Nine o'Clock Beforenoon of each Day, at the House of *Nathaniel Sergeant*, Innholder in *Glocester*.

Glocester, 7th March 1768.

Nathaniel Kinsman,
John Love,
Samuel Whittemore.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Elijah Vose*, late of *Milton*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Joseph Vose*, Administrator on said Estate; And all indebted to said Estate are desired to settle the same as soon as possible.

Milton, March 10th 1768.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great variety of European

Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, Serges, Sagathies, Ratteens, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Callicoes, Chinces, Checks, Irish Hollands, Dowlasses, Mens and Womens Hose, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, Mens Wearing Apparel, several Silk Suits, Cut Velvet ditto, Silver Brocade Jackets, &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

BRoad Cloths, Beaver Coatings, Kerseys, Ratteens, Baizes, Camblets, Great Coats, Everlastings, green and spotted Ruggs, Coverlids, yard-wide and 7/8 Irish Linnens, striped Hollands, Cotton Chinces, Silk Hatts, Womens Gowns, Ivory Combs, Beaveret Hatts, Mehogany Tables, Bureau Table, Blackwalnut Chairs, Case of Bottles, Books, Kitchin Furniture, Pictures under Glass, &c. &c. *N. B.* Handsome Silver & Pinchback Watches.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

BRoad-Cloths, Beaver Coatings, Ratteens, Baize, Linceys, Velvets, Camblets, Sheeting, Irish Linnens, Mens Hose, stript Hollands, Silk Handkerchiefs, Satten Hatts, Ribbons, Beaveret and Felt Hatts, Snuff, Chalk, Shoes, Boots, Apparel, Watches, &c. ALSO,

Cases of Draws, Tables, Desks, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Pictures, Beds & Bedsteads, Brass Kettles, Blanketts, Coverlids & Ruggs, and a Variety of other Articles.

* They would not send a Bill for the supposed Libel under Page 38 void. pa. 39. — vid page 39 & vid page 53. vol 1.

Public Vendue OFFICE,—North-End—
——THIS DAY——
And, on
WEDNESDAY *NEXT*—
Will *certainly* by Sold by Public Vendue
[At all EVENTS]
At the North End VENDUE OFFICE
By John Gerrish,
A fine Assortment of Goods—
too many to be *here* enumerated—being Sundry Consignments, and private Ventures—&c.
The Sale to begin at Six o'Clock—
—Let the Country People, (TRADERS round about)
Remember WEDNESDAY *next*—
MONDAY,—*North End* Vendue Office.—

Forty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a few Nights ago the Store of the Subscriber was Robb'd of sundry Goods of Value, amongst which where the following Articles, viz.
17 Pair fine Stone Shoe Buckles set in Silver,
6 Pair Knee Buckles same kind,
2 Setts ditto Shoe, Knee & Stock in Shagreen Cases
12 Stone Rings set in Gold,
24 Pair Stone Sleeve Buttons set in Silver,
2 Pair fine Paste Earings,
1 Garnet Hair Sprigg.
Whoever shall discover the Person or Persons concerned in said Robbery, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice, and the Goods returned, shall receive a Reward of FORTY DOLLARS, or so much in Proportion for what shall be return'd.
JOHN TIMMINS.
Boston, March 12th, 1768.

Boston, March 9, 1768.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

AT a Time when publick Liberty is in Danger from Measures not so obviously fatal to common Discernment, to shew the Tendency of such Measures and their Repugnancy to the Rights and Privileges of a free People, is an Employment worthy the ablest Head and the most benevolent Heart. This has been lately done in a masterly Manner, by the worthy and patriotic writer of the Farmer's Letters published in your Paper, (a) which so highly deserve the Encomiums they universally meet. The Colonies on this Continent are under the greatest Obligation to this Gentleman, which common Gratitude oblige them to manifest by some publick Act. And I would propose that this Town at their next Meeting should take into Consideration, and adopt some proper Method to evince their Regard to a Gentleman who has so gloriously laboured for the common Good. Such a publick Tribute, (paid in this Case to exalted Merit) may answer a very valuable Purpose, further than that of proving to the World, that we are not destitute of the noblest Passion by which the human Breast is animated. It may possibly excite other Gentlemen to exert themselves in the same Way, and thus be a Means of restoring and continuing that Liberty, which may gracious Heaven e'er long grant us fully to enjoy. Your's,

A. B.

PHILADELPHIA, February 29.

Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent in London, to the Printer hereof, dated December 1, 1767.

"Mr. G——'s enmity against the Colonies still continues as violent as ever.—When the Debate on the King's Speech happened, he tired even his Friends with a tedious Harangue against America. Last Friday he produced a Boston-Gazette, which he said denied the legislative Authority of Great-Britain, and was treasonable, rebellious, &c. and moved it might be read, and that the House would take Notice of it—but it being moved on the other Hand, that the Consideration of it should be postponed for Six Months—it was carried without a Division. And, as it was known that this Parliament will expire before that Time, it was equivolent to a total Rejection of the Motion.—The D—of B——d moved in vain for the Consideration of the same Paper in the House of Lords—*These are favourable Symptoms of the present Disposition of Parliament towards America, which I hope no Conduct of the Americans will give just Cause of altering.*"

Extract of another Letter from London, Dec. 12, 1767.

"There is now a Talk of new Changes again, when we thought all was settled for this Winter at least.—It is impossible to say they will not take Place. But if the present Ministry should continue, there would be good Ground to hope, that by their influence on the new Election, while they are in Place, so many of their Friends might be chosen as to render their Administration more stable and permanent than those that have gone before.——Which is much to be wished, *as they are really well disposed towards America, and as good a Set, in every Respect, as you can reasonably hope for.*"

BOSTON, March 14, 1768.

We are inform'd that previous to the Dismission of Capt. Timothy Folgier from the Employment he held in the Customs, which has been the Subject of Speculation, he was asked by one of the Board of Commissioners, whether the Name of Timothy Folgier, with a Yea, affix'd to the late Resolve of the House of Representatives, (b) for encouraging Industry and suppressing Vice, and for the discountenancing *foreign* Superfluities and promoting the Manufactures of this Province, was his Name; and whether he voted in favor of the Resolves; and upon the Question's being answered by Mr. Folgier in the Affirmative, he was told, that he was not a fit Person to be employ'd as an Officer in the Revenue: and it is said that he was dismiss'd without further Ceremony.

We hear from Dominica, That on the 13th ultimo departed this Life universally lamented, ABIGAIL SCOTT, Relict Lady of the late GEORGE SCOTT, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of that Island, and third Daughter of the Hon. JOHN ERVING, Esq; of this Town.

On the 5th Instant died at Harvard, Deacon *John Laughton*, in the 87th Year of his Age; a Man of exemplary Piety.

Wednesday last arrived here Captain Smith, *in a Brig from* LONDON, *in 5 Weeks Passage: The public Prints are to the 26th of* January; *they contain few Articles of Intelligence, the following are the most material, viz.*

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IN searching among some old papers, which had been in the Cromwell family, I found a writing which appears to me to be a copy of the very words which Oliver spoke to the Members of the Long Parliament when he turned them out of the House; and as it is a great curiosity, I have sent it to you, exactly as it is written for publication.

Yours, &c. T. IRETON.

Spoken by OLIVER CROMWELL *when he put an end to the Long Parliament.*

IT is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which ye have dishonoured by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and, like Judas, betray your GOD for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining amongst you? Is there one vice you do not possess? Ye have no more religion than my horse: Gold is your GOD! Which of you have not bartered away your consciences for bribes? Is there a man amongst you that hath the least care for the good of the common-wealth? Ye sordid prostitutes! have ye not defiled this sacred place, & turned the LORD's temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles, and wicked practices, ye are grown intolerable odious to the whole nation: You, who were deputed here by the people to get their grievances redressed, are yourselves become their greatest grievance.

Your country therefore calls upon me to cleanse this Augean stable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this house; and which, by GOD's help, and the strength he hath given me, I am now come to do: I command ye therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! get ye out! make haste! ye venal slaves be gone! Go! take away that shining bauble there, and lock up the doors.

LONDON, January 14.

We are authorised to assure the Public, that from recent and authentic accounts, the real state of North America, and particularly of the Provinces of New-England and New-York, is that of a dutiful acquiescence in the regulations made by the British Government. The Commissioners of the Customs have been received at Boston, with proper respect, & there are the strongest appearances of the continuance of good order through the whole Continent.

Lord C——t it is said, will be created an Earl before the rising of the Parliament, and we are told, that no change in the law will take place before his Lordship's elevation to that dignity.

'Tis now, we hear, beyond a doubt, that no alteration in the Ministry will take place, till after the Election of a new Parliament.

We are informed that in a late riot at Northampton, occasioned by the present vigorous contested election, one great man was knocked down by a Parson, and another of equal rank (Earl) was rolled in the mud, and otherwise greatly hurt by the mob, for interfering in a matter, which the opposite party declared, these great men had no right to interfere in.

Extract of a Letter from Dominica, dated the 8th of Nov.

"Last Friday morning at ten o'clock, our most worthy and excellent Governor departed this life, after five days illness, of a putrid fever, and was buried at seven that evening, universally lamented and esteemed. Thus ended the good, the brave, the honest, the generous and noble minded Lieutenant-Governor George Scott.—Dominicans never can know a greater loss, as he knew, and was ever watchful over their interest as Colonists, and by his peculiar goodness, rendered justice to all with unwearied diligence and impartiality, insomuch that he was equally esteemed & admired both by English & French inhabitants.

"May the Almighty direct our most gracious King in the choice of a new Governor of equal abilities & goodness to him we have lost, whose memory will be ever dear to every one that had the honor of his acquaintance."

Jan. 19. Last Friday a pair of diamond shoe-buckles were carried home, by a jeweller in the city, to a Lady of Quality at the West end of the town, valued at two thousand five hundred guineas, with which she was to appear at court this day.

St. James's, Jan. 20. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Wills Earl of Hillsborough, and Thomas Viscount Weymouth, to be two of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; their Lordships were, this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Jan. 21. Yesterday Lord Viscount Weymouth, kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Secretary of State for the Northern department, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; who has resigned.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Secretary of of State for the American Colonies, being a new department established for that purpose.

We are told, that large quantities of Oak, is speedily to be imported from our American Colonies for ship-building, by command of the Admiralty.

Jan. 22. Wednesday some dispatches of importance were received at the Earl of Shelburne's office from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York.

The Secretary of State's office for America, is to be at the Treasury, Whitehall, where a great number of men are now at work, in order to get all the proper apartments ready with all expedition for the transaction of business.

It is said that the great man who has violated the honor of a virgin, has proposed to compromise the matter by an offer of 5000l. in money, or a settlement of 200l. per ann.

We are assured by a correspondent, that Lord B. is now at Orleans in France; he adds, "his L——p will be indicted at Kingston assizes, and if he does not appear, he will of course be outlawed, and his estates escheated to the crown."

Messieurs PRINTERS.

If the following Extract, (from a Pamphlet published in London 1766 intitled an Application of some general Political Rules to the Present State of G. B. Ireland and America in a Letter to the Right Hon. Earl Temple) may find a Place in your Paper, it will oblige at least one of your Customers. A. B.

——"IN general, the reasonableness of giving our private opinion, tho' we should sustain a damage, is pretty apparent; but some particular incidents there must be where it is not so apparent; for instance, where the dignity of the executive power of a state, seems not to consist with the civil liberty of the subject; here the wisdom and penetration of the expounders of law is called forth; here the arduous task of securing a part from suffering, without endangering the whole; and the important question comes into agitation; Whether the luxuriances of Liberty, wild and beautiful as they appear, but often pernicious to the fruit of good government, shall be lopp'd and kept under? Or whether too great a hazard of destroying the stock, may not ensue the operation, and some abuses of liberty be more prudently submitted to, than measures taken, by which its intire ruin, even by the remotest possibility, may be incurred? This last is certainly the spirit of our law, and it places liberty amongst those things which it is most inclined to favor, looking upon it with a fond parental eye, as that darling child, to whose advantage every presumption is admitted, every construction made, rather than see it so culpable, as to merit a correction which may by any means injure its beloved frame."

NEW-HAVEN, February 26.

We have just received the following Intelligence, Extract of a Letter from Capt. Russel, of this Port, dated Antigua, January 8, 1768. "The Trade is stopped at Martinico and Gaudaloupe.—There is Six Line of Battle Ships arrived there, with 6000 Troops, and 12000 more expected——There is some Talk of a War on that Account."——

NEWPORT, March 7.

A circular Letter from the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to the Lower House of Assembly of this Colony, on the important Subject of the common Rights of these Colonies, was read in the House last Week, and much approved of. A Committee was appointed to take the same into Consideration.

The General Assembly, at their Session held last Week at East-Greenwich, granted a Patent for the Term of fourteen Years, to some Gentlemen in Providence, for the exclusive Right of digging Coal, or any other Mineral, in that Town. A Sample of the Coal was produced to the Assembly, and approved of.

BOSTON, March 14, 1768.

THIS is to inform the Publick, That the Hartford Post sets out on Thursday next, to perform the Stage from Boston to Hartford as usual; the Mail to be closed at 12 o'Clock.

POST-OFFICE, *Boston, March* 14, 1768.

There cannot be a more alarming Attack upon the Liberties of the People, than an Attempt to destroy the Freedom of Speech in Parliament: This Attempt has frequently been made in arbitrary Reigns; but it seldom has happened that a wicked and corrupt Man in Power has dared to do it openly and in express Language, under the Administration of a Sovereign who glories in supporting the Freedom and Happiness of his Subjects. There have been Instances on both sides the Atlantic, memorable Instances, of honest and worthy Members of an House of Commons being dismiss'd from lucrative Employments, for their inflexible Attachment to the Liberties of Mankind, in Opposition to the Designs of lawless Power: But while there was a patriotic Prince on the Throne, and the People had the Feelings of Liberty and Independency, the petit Tyrant dare not avow his Reason—Such a Prince now sways the British Sceptre: and the Pulse of Liberty beats high in the Hearts of all his *loyal* Subjects. How insolent then, how intollerably insolent would it be, should the Time ever come, when a little Upstart should be advanced to what he might fancy a Post of Honor, and being elated to a Degree of Intoxication, should assume the Impudence to address a patriotic Member of the House of Commons, Sir, "You have "voted, agreable to your own Conscience, but contrary "to my Mind, and therefore I dismiss you from further "Service"! (d) *O Tempora! O, Mores!*

The London Prints mention the Death of Sir HENRY FRANKLAND, Bart. at Bath: He was formerly Collector of his Majesty's Customs for this Port, and since his Majesty's Consul at Lisbon.—He died about the Middle of January.

We hear that the Town of Abington have unanimously come into a Resolution, not to purchase Goods of any Kind from those Merchants or Traders who do not sign to the Non-Importation of Foreign Commodities.

We hear that the Town of Braintree have unanimously come into a Resolution for encouraging Industry and promoting the Manufactures of this Province.

The 7th of April being in Easter Hollidays, the Fast is appointed to be on the Fourteenth instead of the 7th.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Summers from New Haven. Smith from London. Oakes, Sandford and Paine from Maryland. Miller from South-Carolina. Binney from St. Eustatia. Sweat and Havens from Virginia. Mayo from Surranam, Downs from Monte-Christo.

CLEARED OUT.

Tree and Johnson for North-Carolina. Maxwell for Nova-Scotia. Hosea, Spain, Harris and Walker for Surranam.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Five Whites Two Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Five.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 16 *m. after* 8		*Friday*, 27 *m. after* 11	
Tuesday, 8 *m. after* 9		*Saturday*, 20 *m. aft.* 12	
Wednesday, 57 *m. aft.* 9		*Lord's-day*, 16 *m. aft.* 1	
Thursday, 44 *m. aft.* 10		*New* D 18*th Day*, 11 *F.*	

(*Advertisements omitted will be in our next.*)

(a) Greenville & Duke of Bedford & Camden & Baltimore & Lordship (a) vide page 781. (b) vide Resolve page 34.
(c) vid page 43. (d) Referring to the Dismission of Mr Folgier. vid. page 712. Vol 1.

(e) Mr Folgier who voted to encourage Manufactures vid. pa. 34.

Imported in Captain Jenkins *from* LONDON, *And to be Sold by*

Susanna Renken

In Fore-Street, *near the Draw-Bridge*, BOSTON,

LArge Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, blue Marrowfats, and crooked Peas; large Windſor, early Hotſpur, and early Liſbon Beans; early yellow, ſcarlet and orange Carrots; early Dutch, early Yorkſhire, early Batterſea, early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Colliflower; green and yellow Savoy; Sallery; green and white Endive; Salmon, ſcarlet and London Radiſh; beſt curl'd Pepper Graſs; Summer and Winter Spinnage; curl'd and hambo Parſley; Cabbage, white goſs and imperial Lettice; early and late Cucumber; long Turkey ditto; early and late Turnips; Summer and Winter Savory; Hyſop; Thyme; Sweet Marjoram and Baum; Lavender and Roſemary; Hemp, Canary & Rape Seed; red and white Clover, Lucerna, Burnet, Red Top, and Herds Graſs Seed; warranted to be laſt Year's Growth: ——Alſo Engliſh Goods, China Cups and Saucers, to be Sold Cheap for Caſh.

William Scott

HAS juſt Imported the undermention'd GOODS, and (being a Stranger) in Order to eſtabliſh an Acquaintance, He propoſes to ſell them for a very ſmall Profit, and having lay'd them in for ready Money, He can afford them on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Therefore ſuch as pleaſe to make Tryal will find it much to their Advantage in dealing with him; and ſuch as buy in the Wholeſale Way to ſell again, ſhall have proper Encouragement.——The Goods are juſt unpack'd, and may be ſeen up one Pair of Stairs in the Houſe wherein Mr. *Copeland* the Taylor, and Mr. *Adams* the Barber keep their Work Shops, next Door to the Sign of General Wolfe on Dock-Square.

200 Pieces of Iriſh Linnens and Sheeting, ſundry Prices.

200 Dozen of Ivory Combs of all Sizes.

About £.60 Sterling value of Ribbons, of the neweſt Faſhion. A Parcel of Nice Silver-plated Shoe Buckles, for Men and Women. A Parcel of genuine Caſt-ſteel Razors, with Silver-plated Tops in Caſes of two, three or four.

To be LETT, at a reaſonable Rate,

A large Dwelling-Houſe, with a

good Shop fronting the Street, together with a Number of Warehouſes and Work-Houſes, a good Wharff and fine Dock with Water ſufficient to float a large Ship. Alſo a Sail Loft and two Rigging Lofts, ſituate at the North Part of the Town near the Two Pelarverers. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes & Gill.

Milton, March 5, 1768.

TO be Sold by Order of the General Court, the Real Eſtate of *Joſeph Fenno*, late of *Milton*, Trader, viz. The half the Manſion Houſe, and Shop, Bakehouſe, Barns, Stables, Stores, Sheds, &c. Alſo a Lot of Land oppoſite the ſame. Alſo ſundry Tracts of Land lying in *Stoughton*. Said Eſtate and Lands to be ſold for the Benefit of the Heirs, therefore the Conditions of Sale will be made eaſy for the Purchaſer. For further Particulars, inquire of *Jeruſha Fenno*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, or of *Lemuel Robinſon*, living at Liberty-Tree in *Dorcheſter*.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of Charlton-Diſtrict, in the County of Worceſter, praying the Non-Reſident Lands may be taxed One Penny per Acre, for three Years, to enable them to compleat their Meeting-Houſe, and ſupport the Goſpel among them.

In Council, February 15, 1768.

ORDERED, That the Petitioners notify the Non-Reſident Proprietors of the Diſtrict of Charlton, with a Copy of the Petition, by inſerting the Subſtance thereof in three of the Boſton News-Papers, three Weeks ſucceſſively, that they ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, on the Third Wedneſday of the next May Seſſions, why the Prayer ſhould not be granted. Sent down for Concurrence.

John Cotton, Dep. Sec'ry.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, February 17, 1768.

READ and concur'd. T. CUSHING, Speaker.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that whereas ſundry Taxes on the Lands of the Non-reſident Proprietors of the Diſtrict of Spencer, *were granted by the General Court of this Province, viz.*

December 2*d* 1740, *a Tax for three Years, viz. a Tax of 4 Pence per Acre for the Year* 1740; *and a further Tax of two Pence per Acre annually for the two next Years for Building a Meeting-Houſe and towards a Miniſter's Support.*

Another Tax was granted by ſaid Court A. D. 1744, *on ſaid Lands for the Term of* 5 *Years, viz.*

A Tax of one Penny *Lawful Money per Acre, for the Settlement of a Goſpel Miniſter, and a further Tax of* two Pence *per Acre old Tenor, for and towards ſaid Miniſter's Salary, and a further Tax of* one Penny *Old Tenor, per Acre on ſaid Lands for Contingent Charges.*

Another Tax was alſo granted on ſaid Lands by ſaid Court April 9*th*, 1751, *at* three Farthings *Lawful Money per Acre for the Term of* 5 *Years towards the Support of the Miniſter: Alſo one more Tax was granted* April 17*th* 1760, *by ſaid Court on ſaid Lands for the Term of* 3 *Years at* three Farthings *Lawful Money per Acre, towards the Support of the Miniſter.*

Public Notice is therefore hereby given, that if ſuch of the aforeſaid Proprietors, who have hitherto neglected to Pay their reſpective Taxes, do not forthwith Pay the ſame to us the Subſcribers, that ſo much of their Lands will be expoſed to Sale at a Public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of Mr. Jeremiah Whittemore, *Innholder in* Spencer, *as will pay ſaid Taxes, and all intervening Charges, on Monday the Twentieth of* June *next, at* 10 *o'Clock Forenoon. And ſaid Sale to continue by Adjournment from Time to Time if need be till the ſame ſhall be finiſhed.*

Spencer, Feb. 26, 1768. John Flagg, Oliver Watſon, } *Proprietors Committee.*

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill,

HAS Imported from London and Briſtol, A large Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which will be ſold by Wholeſale or Retail, very low for Caſh.

ALSO, Bohea, Green & Hyſon Tea, Pepper, Muſtard, 4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails, Window Glaſs, flat half Pint Bottles, Chimney Tile, long and ſhort Pipes, &c. &c.

Joſeph Domett,

HAs *removed* from the Store oppoſite the Golden Ball, to one directly againſt the Eaſt End of Faneuil Hall Market—Where he has to ſell, Bohea Tea, Philadelphia Flour, Engliſh and this Country Loaf Sugar, Brown ditto, the beſt of Indigo, long and ſhort Pipes, Duck Shott, white Lead, Stone Ware aſſorted per Crate, blue, flower'd and white Stone Cups & Saucers per Groce, an Aſſortment of Iron Ware, and ſundry other Articles as uſual. All which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, Coffee, Chocolate, Indigo, Snuff, Piemento, Nutmegs, Loaf and Brown Sugars, *Philadelphia Flour*, Sole Leather, Crates of yellow Ware, Firkins of Butter and Hogsfat, Caſes of Bottles, a few Pipes of Madeira and Quarter Caſks of red Port Wine, Choice DUM FISH in half Quintal Bundles, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Andrews, junr.

Oppoſite the Swing Bridge.

N. B. He promiſes a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any one that will diſcover the Perſon or Perſons who on Wedneſday Night laſt forced open the Doors of his Store, broke two Locks on his Deſk, and Stole about £.12 L. M. in Caſh, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice.

A few Boxes LEMONS in good

Order, to be Sold, inquire of Edes & Gill.

Samuel Daſhwood

HAS Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh

and India GOODS. Likewiſe China, a great Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, Stone ditto, Poland Starch and Muſtard by the Caſk or Dozen, to be Sold by Wholeſale or Retail.

Lately Imported from LONDON and BRISTOL, And to be Sold by

SAMUEL HUGHES,

At his Store next to Capt. Cheevers's in King-Street, Boſton.

HEMP, Yarns, Duck, Anchors, Ships Hearths, Powder in half and quarter Barrels; an Aſſortment of Shott, Steel, Crates of Earthen Ware, ditto of Cups and Saucers, Printing Ink, Mackrell Lines and Hooks, Twine of all Sorts, fine Glaſſes of all Sorts, Shalloons, Tammys, Callamancoes, Half-Thicks, German Serges, Duffels, Oznabrigs, Buntings, Sieve Bottoms, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d and 20d. Nails, Deck Nails, Spaniſh Brown, White Lead, Bar Lead, Apothecary Vials, Boxes of Glaſs 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Mens and Boys Hatts, Engliſh Sole Leather, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Role Brimſtone, Braizery Ware, Glouceſter Cheeſe, Cotton Wool by the Bag, Mahogany Logs, South Carolina Pitch, and a Quantity of Sole Leather, &c.

TAKEN up ſome Time ſince, a valuable Stone Ring. The Owner may have it again, deſcribing the Marks and paying Charges. Inquire of the Printers.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Major *Robert Sharpe*, late of *Brookline*, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Sarah Sharp*, and *Robert Sharp*, of ſaid *Brookline*, Adminiſtratrix & Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate, in order for a ſpeedy Settlement.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in good Repair, with the Barn and Mill-Houſe, and 10 Acres of Land; well fenc'd with excellent Stone-Wall, adjoining to the Meeting-Houſe in *Brookline*, fit for a Gentleman's Seat.

Ten Acres of Land in ſaid *Brookline*, bounded on Meſſrs. *Davis*, *Clark* and *Seavers*'s Land.

Eight Acres of Orchard and Mowing Land in ſaid *Brookline*, commonly known by the Name of *Brown*'s Land; bounded by the High Way, and by Meſſrs. *Craft*'s and *Gardner*'s Land.

The above Lotts belong to the Eſtate of the late JEREMY GRIDLEY, Eſq; deceaſed: For further Particulars, inquire of RICHARD GRIDLEY, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

At the Iriſh Linnen Warehouſe

in King-Street, is juſt Imported, A freſh and exceeding fine Aſſortment of Linnens of all Prices, Sheetings, Dowlaſs, Table Cloths, Layovers, Napkins, Towelings, and a new Manufacture for Summer Waſtecoats, all of which, being the laſt Bleach, are finiſh'd in the higheſt Perfection, and will be ſold in the uſual cheap Manner.

A Wet Nurſe with a good Breaſt of Milk would go into a Family to ſuckle; any Perſon having Occaſion for ſuch a one, may know further by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

TAKEN up, about five Weeks ſince, a four-oar Boat. The Owner by telling the Marks, and paying the Charges, may have her again. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Imported from London in Capt. Stevens, & to be ſold by

Rebeckah Walker,

At her Shop at the Bottom of Black-Horſe Lane, over againſt Mr. Harrod's, turning down to Charleſtown Ferry,

A Freſh Aſſortment of Garden Seeds, of the laſt Year's Produce, viz. Golden Hotſpur Peas, early Charlton ditto. Ormand early Hotſpur ditto. large Marrowfat do. blue Marrowfat ditto. Leadman's Dwarf ditto. Spaniſh Moratto ditto. Dwarf Marrowfat ditto. large Windſor Beans, early Liſbon ditto, early yellow dwarff do. white kikdney Beans; early Yorkſhire Cabbage, early Dutch do. Loaf-Sugar ditto. Batterſea ditto. Large Winter Cabbage, Red ditto. green and yellow Savoy, ditto. Spaniſh Onion, Silver-ſhin'd ditto. ſeveral Sorts of Carrot Seed; ſeveral Sorts of Lettuce Seed; ſwelling Parſnip; Scarlet and Salmon Radiſh; early Cucumber, late ditto; early flat Turnip; Pepper-Graſs; Summer Savory; white Muſtard; red Beet Seed; Summer Spinnage; ſweet Marjoram; hard Thyme; Sage; beſt Colly-flower; Italian Cellery; green Endive; Lavender, Carraway and Coriander Seeds; ſcarlet French Beans; Hemp, Rape and Canary Seeds for Birds.

N. B. At the ſame Shop may be had, ſplit Peas, Engliſh Cheeſe, and all ſorts of Groceries.

Imported in Capt. Jenkins from London, and to be ſold by

Elizabeth Greenleaf,

At her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over againſt the Blue Ball,

EARLY Charlton, Ormonds, Hotſpurs, Maſters Hotſpur, and Golden Hotſpur Peas; large Dwarf and green Marrowfat Peas; Leadman's Dwarf, Rouncivel and crooked Sugar Peas; early yellow Beans, large Windſor and early Liſbon ditto; red, ſilver-ſkin and white Spaniſh Onion Seeds; red, early golden and Orange Carrot Seeds; early prickly Cucumber; long prickly ditto; large Colly-flower; early ditto; early Yorkſhire; early Dutch, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds; Sugar Loaf; Batterſea; green and yellow curl'd Savoy Cabbage Seeds; red ditto; Cail purple Brocoley ſwelling Parſnip; early Dutch and common Turnip Seed; ſhort-top'd Salmon; white and pink Radiſh; Cabbage Lettice; and green Goſs and Tennis; Ball ditto; Scarlet Beat; curl'd and common Parſley; curl'd and common Pepper-Graſs; Spinnage; Sweet Marjoram; Thyme; Baum; Summer Savory; Sage; Bautavea Endive; Aſparagus; Cellery; white Muſtard; Hemp, Rape, and Canary Seeds; all warranted to be the laſt Year's Growth.

Imported in Capt. *Jenkins* from LONDON, and ſold by

By Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop oppoſite the Rev. Dr. SEWALL'S Meeting-Houſe, BOSTON.

EARLY Hotſpurs—Early Golden Hotſpurs—Early Charlton—Large and Dwarf Marrowfats——Blue Rouncivals and Ledman's Dwarf Peaſe—large Winſor—early Liſbon—early yellow Dwarf Beans—early Dutch—early Yorkſhire—early Batterſea—early Sugar Loaf—red & large Winter Cabbage—early and late Colliflower—green and yellow Savoy—white Spaniſh and Silverſkin Onion—green and white Endive—Salmon and Scarlet Radiſh—double and ſingle Pepper Graſs—double and ſingle Parſley—Summer and Winter Spinnage—Cabbage—white, green-marble and tennis ball Lettuce—early and late Cucumber—early and late Turnip—early yellow Orange Carrot—Summer Savory—Sweet Marjoram—Thyme—Lavender and Roſemary—Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed—La Lucern Graſs Seed, and ſundry other Seeds, too many to be enumerated, and all warranted of the laſt Year's Growth.

ALSO, All Sorts of Groceries, cheap for Caſh.

Imported from London in Capt. Jenkins, and to be ſold by

Elizabeth Clark,

At her Shop a little to the Southward of the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON,

A general Aſſortment of Garden Seeds, Viz.

EARLY Charlton, early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur Peas, large Marrowfat, large Sugar, Spaniſh Marrata, and Buſh Peas, Dwarf Marrowfat, crooked Sugar Peas, early yellow Buſh Beans, large Windſor, Toker and Hotſpur Beans, early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, Sugar Loaf, Batterſea, green Savoy, large Winter, red and white Cabbage Seeds, early Dutch Turnip Seed, French ditto, round Spinage, ſcarlet, ſalmon and ſhort-top'd Radiſh, Orange Carrot, early yellow Carrot, purple Carrot Seed, ſwelling Parſnip and red Beet Seed, Colliflower Seed, white Turkey and prickley Cucumber, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, double Parſley, double Pepper Graſs, Cellery, Endive and Onion Seeds, &c.

N. B. All warranted to be of the laſt Year's Growth.

IMPORTED in Capt. *Jenkins*, and to be Sold by

Lydia Dyar,

At the North-End, near the Salutation.

TRUE early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, large Marrowfatts, Dwarf ditto, Spaniſh Morata, early Dwarf, blue Marrowfat Peaſe, large Winſor and early Hotſpur Beans, early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, Batterſea, Sugar Loaf, large Winter green and ſavoy Cabbage, red ditto, early and late Colliflower, Orange and Lemon Carriot Seeds, double Pepper Graſs, double Parſley, red and white Onion, ſhort-top'd and ſcarlet Radiſh, ſweet Marjoram and Thyme, Summer Savory, Balm, Sage, red and white Clover, Herd Graſs, Hemp, Rape, Canary, with a Variety of Flower Seeds, warranted of the laſt Year's Growth, with all other Seeds.

A few Chaldron of good Scotch COALS to be Sold. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

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